

## **BBC NEWS:**

### **Afghanistan profile - Timeline**

22 September 2016 From the section Asia

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#### **A chronology of key events:**

**1838-42** - British forces invade, install King Shah Shujah. He is assassinated in 1842. British and Indian troops are massacred during retreat from Kabul.

**1979** December - Soviet Army invades and props up communist government.

**1985** - Mujahideen come together in Pakistan to form alliance against Soviet forces. Half of Afghan population now estimated to be displaced by war, with many fleeing to neighbouring Iran or Pakistan.

**1986** - US begins supplying mujahideen with Stinger missiles, enabling them to shoot down Soviet helicopter gunships. Babrak Karmal replaced by Najibullah as head of Soviet-backed regime.

**1988** - Afghanistan, USSR, the US and Pakistan sign peace accords and Soviet Union begins pulling out troops.

**1996** - Taliban seize control of Kabul and introduce hard-line version of Islam, banning women from work, and introducing Islamic punishments, which include stoning to death and amputations.

**1997** - Taliban recognised as legitimate rulers by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. They now control about two-thirds of country.

**1998** - US launches missile strikes at suspected bases of militant Osama bin Laden, accused of bombing US embassies in Africa.

**1999** - UN imposes an air embargo and financial sanctions to force Afghanistan to hand over Osama bin Laden for trial.

**2001** September - Ahmad Shah Masood, leader of the main opposition to the Taliban - the Northern Alliance - is assassinated.

US-led invasion

**2001** October - US-led bombing of Afghanistan begins following the September 11 attacks on the United States. Anti-Taliban Northern Alliance forces enter Kabul shortly afterwards.

**2001** December - Afghan groups agree deal in Bonn, Germany for interim government.

Hamid Karzai is sworn in as head of an interim power-sharing government.

**2002** January - Deployment of first contingent of foreign peacekeepers - the Nato-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) - marking the start of a protracted fight against the Taliban.

**2002** April - Former king Zahir Shah returns, but makes no claim to the throne and dies in 2007.

**2002** June - Loya Jirga, or grand council, elects Hamid Karzai as interim head of state. Karzai picks members of his administration which is to serve until 2004.

**2003** August - Nato takes control of security in Kabul, its first-ever operational commitment outside Europe.

Elections



**2004 January** - Loya Jirga adopts new constitution which provides for strong presidency.

**2004 October-November** - Presidential elections. Hamid Karzai is declared winner.

**2005 September** - Afghans vote in first parliamentary elections in more than 30 years.

**2005 December** - Parliament opens with warlords and strongmen in most of the seats.



Image caption

**2005 vote:** The first parliamentary poll in more than 30 years

**2006 October** - Nato assumes responsibility for security across the whole of Afghanistan, taking command in the east from a US-led coalition force.

**2007 August** - Opium production has soared to a record high, the UN reports.



**Former Taliban fighters in Herat:** Insurgents are waging a fierce campaign against the government

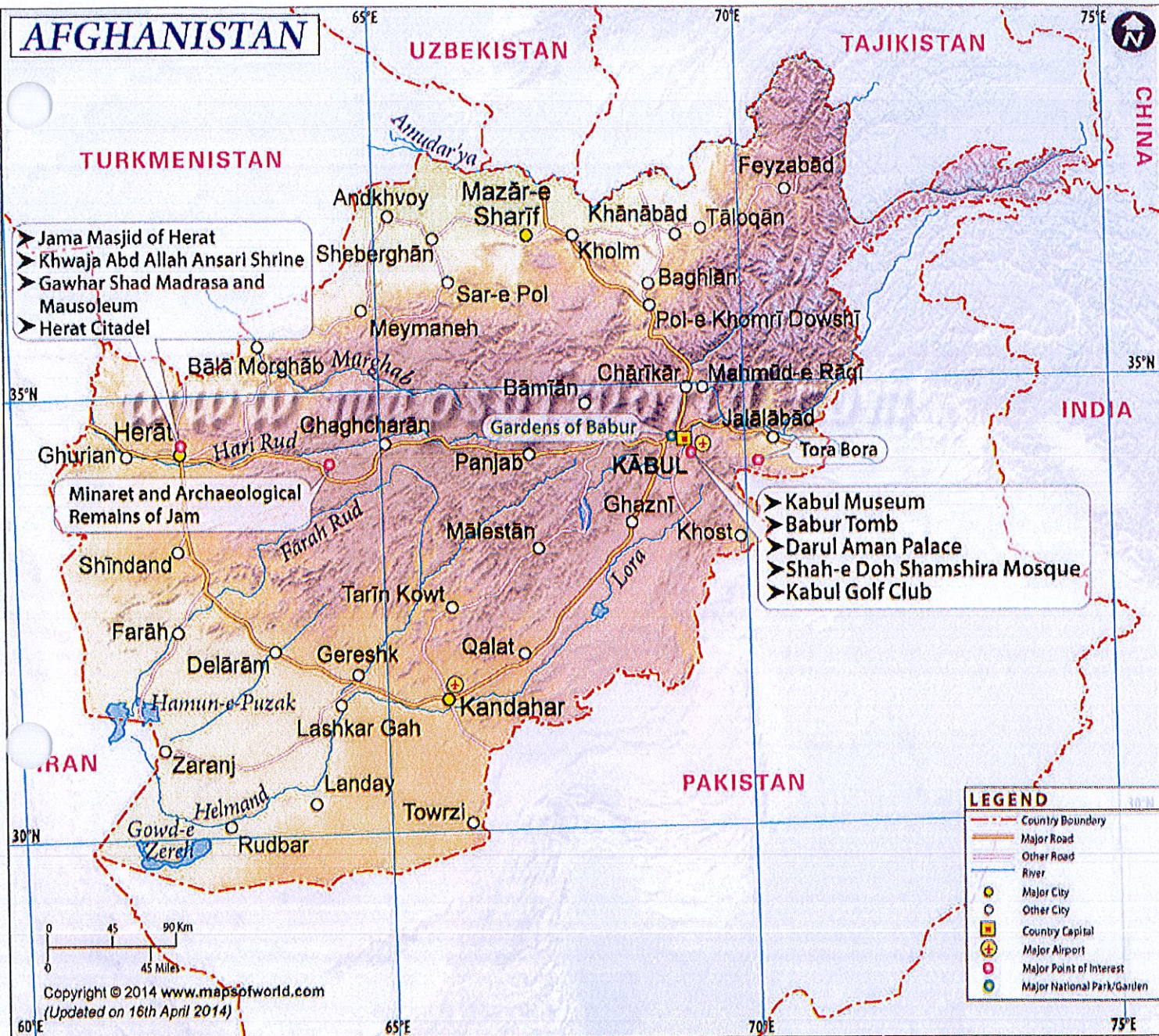
Military pact

**2011 November** - President Karzai wins the endorsement of tribal elders to negotiate a 10-year military partnership with the US at a loya jirga traditional assembly. The proposed pact will see US troops remain after 2014, when foreign troops are due to leave the country.

**2016 July** - US President Barack Obama says 8,400 US troops will remain in Afghanistan into 2017 in light of the "precarious security situation". NATO also agrees to maintain troop numbers and reiterates a funding pledge for local security forces until 2020.



# AFGHANISTAN









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## WWII INTERNMENT TIMELINE

**August 18, 1941** In a letter to President Roosevelt, Representative John Dingell of Michigan suggests incarcerating 10,000 Hawaiian Japanese Americans as hostages to ensure "good behavior" on the part of Japan.

**December 7, 1941** The attack on Pearl Harbor. Local authorities and the F.B.I. begin to round up the leadership of the Japanese American communities. Within 48 hours, 1,291 Issei are in custody. These men are held under no formal charges and family members are forbidden from seeing them. Most would spend the war years in enemy alien internment camps run by the Justice Department.

### **February 19, 1942**

President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 which allows military authorities to exclude anyone from anywhere without trial or hearings. Though the subject of only limited interest at the time, this order set the stage for the entire forced removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans.

**February 25, 1942** The Navy informs Japanese American residents of Terminal Island near Los Angeles Harbor that they must leave in 48 hours. They are the first group to be removed en masse.

### **February 27, 1942.**

Idaho Governor Chase Clark tells a congressional committee in Seattle that Japanese would be welcome in Idaho only if they were in "concentration camps under military guard." Some credit Clark with the conception of what was to become a true scenario.

### **March 2, 1942**

Gen. John L. DeWitt issues Public Proclamation No. 1 which creates Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2. Military Area No. 1 includes the western portion of California, Oregon and Washington, and part of Arizona while Military Area No. 2 includes the rest of these states. The proclamation also hints that people might be excluded from Military Area No. 1.

### **March 18, 1942**

The president signs Executive Order 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority (WRA) with Milton Eisenhower as director. It is allocated \$5.5 million.

### **March 21, 1942**

The first advance groups of Japanese American "volunteers" arrive at Manzanar, CA. The WRA would take over on June 1 and transform it into a "relocation center."

### **March 24, 1942**

The first Civilian Exclusion Order issued by the Army is issued for the



one week to prepare. By the end of October, 108 exclusion orders would be issued, and all Japanese Americans in Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of No. 2 would be incarcerated.

**May 16, 1942**

Hikoji Takeuchi, a Nisei, is shot by a guard at Manzanar. The guard claims that he shouted at Takeuchi and that Takeuchi began to run away from him. Takeuchi claims he was collecting scrap lumber and didn't hear the guard shout. His wounds indicate that he was shot in the front. Though seriously injured, he eventually recovered.

**August 4, 1942**

A routine search for contraband at the Santa Anita "Assembly Center" turns into a "riot." Eager military personnel had become overzealous and abusive which, along with the failure of several attempts to reach the camp's internal security chief, triggers mass unrest, crowd formation, and the harassing of the searchers. Military police with tanks and machine guns quickly end the incident. The "overzealous" military personnel are later replaced.

**December 5, 1942**

Fred Tayama is attacked and seriously injured by a group of inmates at Manzanar. The arrest of the popular Harry Ueno for the crime triggers a mass uprising.

**April 13, 1943**

"A Jap's a Jap. There is no way to determine their loyalty... This coast is too vulnerable. No Jap should come back to this coast except on a permit from my office." General John L. DeWitt, head, Western Defense Command; before the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee. J

**June 21, 1943**

The United States Supreme Court rules on the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases, upholding the constitutionality of the curfew and exclusion orders.

**January 14, 1944**

Nisei eligibility for the draft is restored. The reaction to this announcement in the camps would be mixed.

**March 20, 1944**

Forty-three Japanese American soldiers are arrested for refusing to participate in combat training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, as a protest of treatment of their families in U.S. camps. Eventually, 106 are arrested for their refusal. Twenty-one are convicted and serve prison time before being paroled in 1946.

**May 10, 1944**

A Federal Grand Jury issues indictments against 63 Heart Mountain draft resisters. The 63 are found guilty and sentenced to jail terms on June 26. They would be granted a pardon on December 24, 1947.

**June 30, 1947**



Collins' suit of December 13, 1945 be released; native-born American citizens could not be converted to enemy aliens and could not be imprisoned or sent to Japan on the basis of renunciation. Three hundred and two persons are finally released from Crystal City, Texas and Seabrook Farms, New Jersey on September 6, 1947.

**July 2, 1948**

President Truman signs the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, a measure to compensate Japanese Americans for certain economic losses attributable to their forced evacuation. Although some \$28 million was to be paid out through provision of the act, it would be largely ineffective even on the limited scope in which it operated.

**July 10, 1970**

A resolution is announced by the Japanese American Citizen League's Northern California-Western Nevada District Council calling for reparations for the World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans. This resolution would have the JACL seek a bill in Congress awarding individual compensation on a per diem basis, tax-free.

**November 28, 1979**

**July 14, 1981**

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) holds a public hearing in Washington, D.C. as part of its investigation into the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. Similar hearings would be held in many other cities throughout the rest of 1981. The emotional testimony by more than 750 Japanese American witnesses about their wartime experiences would prove cathartic for the community and a turning point in the redress movement.

**June 16, 1983**

The CWRIC issues its formal recommendations to Congress concerning redress for Japanese Americans interned during World War II. They include the call for individual payments of \$20,000 to each of those who spent time in the concentration camps and are still alive.

**August 10, 1988**

H.R. 442 is signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. It provides for individual payments of \$20,000 to each surviving









# AMERICA'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS

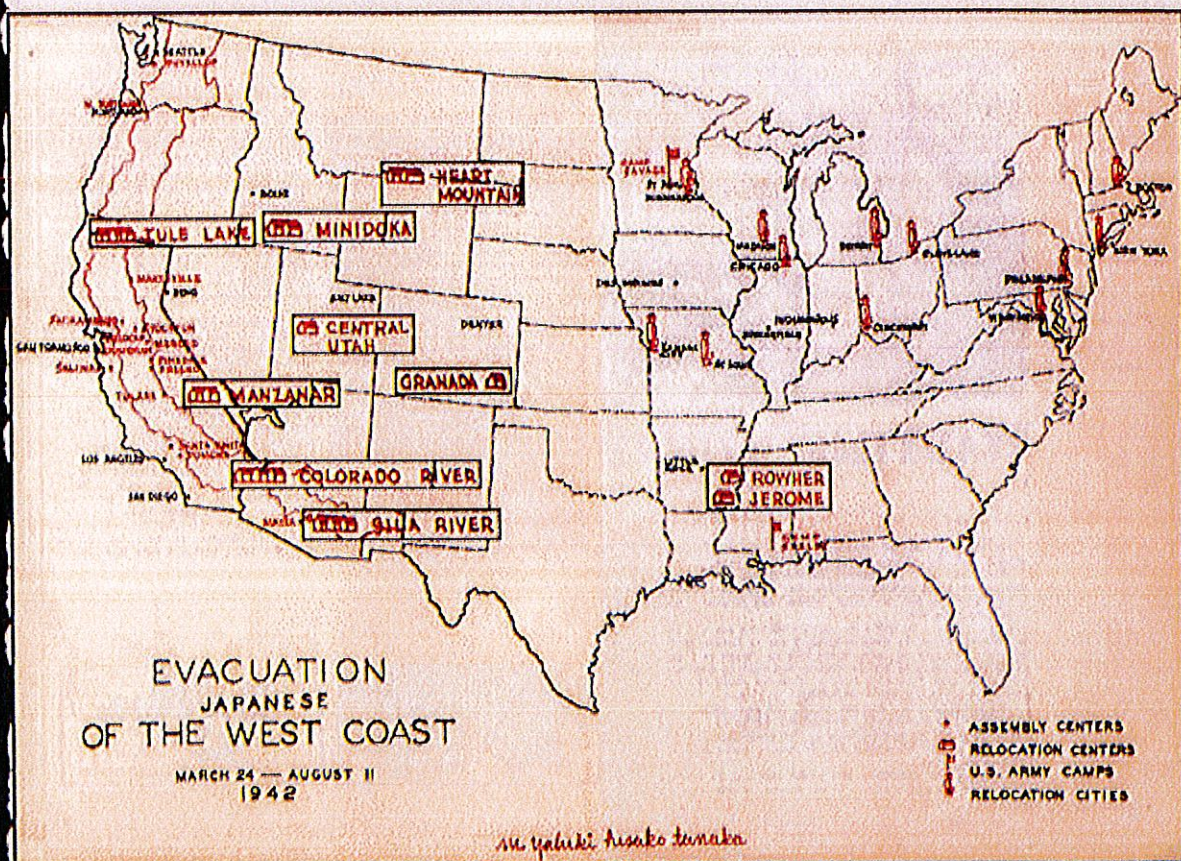
The Project

The Collections

The Camps

Chronology

Resources



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To view some basic data on any of the ten concentration camps that housed Japanese Americans during World War II, click on the name of the camp. The entries that appear in these pages were taken from *Japanese American History: An A-to-Z Reference from 1868 to the Present*, Brian Niiya, Editor. (New York: Fact on File, Inc., 1993).

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Map taken from *All Aboard Magazine* (Spring, 1944), Courtesy of Ms. A. Iwata, Japanese American National Museum (97.194.4)

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## BBC NEWS: HAITI TIMELINE

### A chronology of key events:

**1492** - Christopher Columbus lands and names the island Hispaniola, or Little Spain.

**1801** - A former black slave who became a guerrilla leader, Toussaint Louverture, conquers Haiti, abolishing slavery and proclaiming himself governor-general of an autonomous government over all Hispaniola.

**1802** - French force led by Napoleon's brother-in-law, Charles Leclerc, fails to conquer Haitian interior.

### No let-up from painful colonial past

**1988** - Leslie Manigat becomes president, but is ousted in a coup led by Brigadier-General Prosper Avril, who installs a civilian government under military control.

Democracy, coup and intervention

**1990** - Jean-Bertrand Aristide elected president in Haiti's first free and peaceful polls.

**1991** - Aristide ousted in a coup led by Brigadier-General Raoul Cedras, triggering sanctions by the US and the Organisation of American States.

**1994** - Military regime relinquishes power in the face of an imminent US invasion; US forces oversee a transition to a civilian government; Aristide returns.



**1995** - UN peacekeepers begin to replace US troops; Aristide supporters win parliamentary elections

Rene Preval, from Aristide's Lavalas party, is elected in December to replace Aristide as president.

**1997-99** - Serious political deadlock; new government named.

**1999** - Preval declares that parliament's term has expired and begins ruling by decree following a series of disagreements with deputies.

Aristide's second term

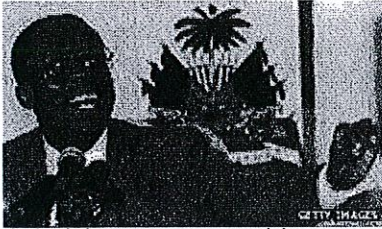
**2000 November** - Aristide elected president for a second non-consecutive term, amid allegations of irregularities.

**2001 July** - Presidential spokesman accuses former army officers of trying to overthrow the government after armed men attack three locations, killing four police officers.

**2001 December** - 30 armed men try to seize the National Palace in an apparent



coup attempt; 12 people are killed in the raid, which the government blames on former army members.



Aristide was ousted in a coup and reinstated with US help, only to be thrown out again

**Profile: Jean-Bertrand Aristide**

**2004** January-February - Celebrations marking 200 years of independence turn into uprising against President Aristide, who is forced into exile. An interim government takes over.

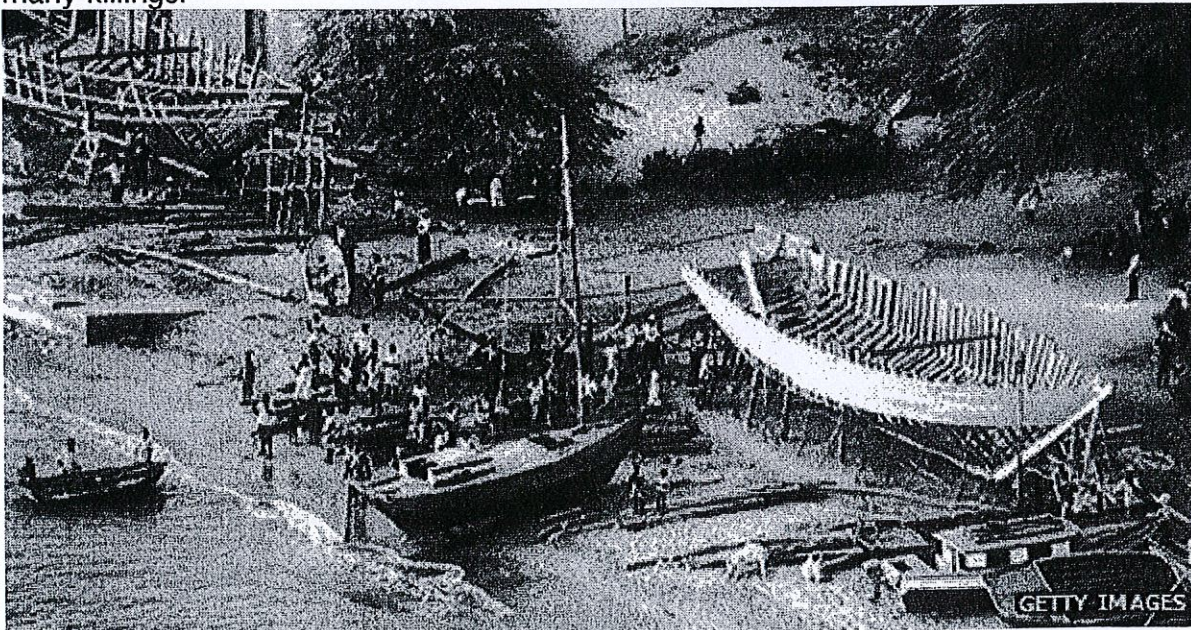
**2004** May - Severe floods in south, and in parts of neighbouring Dominican Republic, leave more than 2,000 dead or disappeared.

**2004** June - First UN peacekeepers arrive, to take over security duties from US-led force and to help flood survivors.

**2004** July - International donors pledge more than \$1bn in aid.

**2004** September - Nearly 3,000 killed in flooding in the north, in the wake of tropical storm Jeanne.

**Late 2004** - Rising levels of deadly political and gang violence in the capital; armed gangs loyal to former President Aristide are said to be responsible for many killings.





HAITI

ATLANTIC OCEAN



CUBA

20°N

Windward passage

Golfe de la Gonâve

19°N

Jamaica Channel

74°W

72°W

DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC

19°N

18°N

PORT-AU-PRINCE

LEGEND

- Country Boundary
- Major Road
- Other Road
- River
- Major City
- Other City
- Country Capital
- Airport
- Point of Interest
- National Park/Vegetation
- Mt. Peak
- Sea Port

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(Updated on 20th May, 2014)







BBC News:

## **Kosovo profile - Timeline**

29 October 2016 From the section Europe

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### **A chronology of key events**

**1st century AD** - The Romans gain control of the area, populated by a people known as Dardani, who are thought to be either Illyrian or Thracian in origin.

**6th century** - Slavs begin to settle in the area, which slips from Roman/Byzantine control and becomes a disputed border area.

**12th century** - Serbia gains control of Kosovo, which goes on to become the heart of the Serbian empire. The period sees the building of many Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries.



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Image caption

Exodus: Ethnic Albanians fled en masse in 1999 with accounts of killings, atrocities and forced expulsions at the hands of Serb forces

**1389** 28 June - Epic Battle of Kosovo heralds 500 years of Turkish Ottoman rule. Over the ensuing decades many Christian Serbs leave the region. Over the centuries the religious and ethnic balance tips in favour of Muslims and Albanians.

**1689-90** - Austrian invasion is repelled.

**1912** - Balkan Wars: Serbia regains control of Kosovo from the Turks, recognised by 1913 Treaty of London.

**1918** - Kosovo becomes part of the kingdom of Serbia.

**1941** - World War II: Much of Kosovo becomes part of an Italian-controlled greater Albania.

**1946** - Kosovo is absorbed into the Yugoslav federation.

**1981** - Troops suppress separatist rioting in the province.



## Kosovo Liberation Army



Image copyright

Ethnic Albanians waged an armed struggle for independence

**1987** - In a key moment in his rise to power, future president Slobodan Milosevic rallies a crowd of Kosovo Serbs, who are protesting against alleged harassment by the majority Albanian community.

**1989** - Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic proceeds to strip rights of autonomy laid down in the 1974 constitution.

**1990 July** - Ethnic Albanian leaders declare independence from Serbia. Belgrade dissolves the Kosovo government.

**1990 September** - Sacking of more than 100,000 ethnic Albanian workers, including government employees and media workers, prompts general strike.

**1991** - Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia break away from Yugoslavia and declare their independence.

**1992 July** - An academic, Ibrahim Rugova, is elected president of the self-proclaimed republic.

**1993-97** - Ethnic tension and armed unrest escalate.

**1998 March-September** - Open conflict between Serb police and separatist Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). Serb forces launch a brutal crackdown. Civilians are driven from their homes.

**1998 September** - Nato gives an ultimatum to President Milosevic to halt the crackdown on Kosovo Albanians.

Nato intervention

**1999 March** - Internationally-brokered peace talks fail.

Nato launches air strikes against Yugoslavia lasting 78 days before Belgrade yields.

Hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanian refugees pour into neighbouring countries, telling of massacres and forced expulsions which followed the start of the Nato campaign.

**1999 June** - President Milosevic agrees to withdraw troops from Kosovo. Nato calls off air strikes. The UN sets up a Kosovo Peace Implementation Force (Kfor) and Nato forces arrive in the province. The KLA agrees to disarm. Serb civilians flee revenge attacks.

**2003 October** - First direct talks between Serbian and Kosovo Albanian leaders since 1999.

**2004 March** - Nineteen people are killed in the worst clashes between Serbs and ethnic Albanians since 1999. The violence started in the divided town of Mitrovica.



# KOSOVO









# BBC NEWS: Sudan profile - Timeline

18 June 2015 From the section Africa

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## **A chronology of key events:**

**1972** - Under the Addis Ababa peace agreement between the government and the Anya Nya, the south becomes a self-governing region.

**1978** - Oil discovered in Bentiu in southern Sudan.

**1983** - Civil war breaks out again in the south involving government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), led by John Garang.

## **Islamic law imposed**

**1983** - President Numeiri declares the introduction of Sharia Islamic law.

**1985** - After widespread popular unrest Numeiri is deposed by a group of officers and a Transitional Military Council is set up to rule the country.

**1986** - Coalition government formed after general elections, with Sadiq al-Mahdi as prime minister.

**1988** - Coalition partner the Democratic Unionist Party drafts cease-fire agreement with the SPLM, but it is not implemented.

**1989** - National Salvation Revolution takes over in military coup.

**1993** - Revolution Command Council dissolved after Omar Bashir is appointed president.

## **US strike**

**1995** - Egyptian President Mubarak accuses Sudan of being involved in attempt to assassinate him in Addis Ababa.

**1998** - US launches missile attack on a pharmaceutical plant



in Khartoum, alleging that it was making materials for chemical weapons.

**1998** - New constitution endorsed by over 96% of voters in referendum.

**1999** - President Bashir dissolves the National Assembly and declares a state of emergency following a power struggle with parliamentary speaker, Hassan al-Turabi.

## **Advent of oil**

**1999** - Sudan begins to export oil.

**2000** President Bashir meets leaders of opposition National Democratic Alliance for first time in Eritrea.

Main opposition parties boycott presidential elections.

Incumbent Bashir is re-elected for further five years.

**2001** Islamist leader Al-Turabi's party, the Popular National Congress, signs memorandum of understanding with the southern rebel SPLM's armed wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Al-Turabi is arrested the next day, with more arrests of PNC members in the following months. US extends unilateral sanctions against Sudan for another year, citing its record on terrorism and rights violations.

## **Peace deal**

**2002** - Government and SPLA sign landmark ceasefire agreement providing for six-month renewable ceasefire in central Nuba Mountains - a key rebel stronghold.

Talks in Kenya lead to a breakthrough agreement between the government and southern rebels on ending the 19-year civil war. The Machakos Protocol provides for the south to seek self-determination after six years.

**2003** February - Rebels in western region of Darfur rise up against government, claiming the region is being neglected by Khartoum.

**2003** October - PNC leader Turabi released after nearly three years in detention and ban on his party is lifted.



